

# HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
In Advance, \$3 for three months.  
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1853.  
O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Now we would not blame the Journal for this, if we had the least reason to suppose that it took the Herald to be in earnest—Quincy Whig.

The editor of the Herald certainly writes like a man in earnest, and his statement that Mr. Schuyler, an Eastern capitalist, refused to aid in building the Quincy and Meredocia Road, upon learning that there was a probability of the construction of the Pike County Road, is confirmed by a gentleman of our acquaintance who has had ample opportunities to be well informed on the subject. What we said about the Herald's "arguments" referred to the facts produced by the Herald—for we did not mean to charge that paper with intentional friendship for Pike county, or the farming interest anywhere.

The Quincy Whig says we do not believe the Herald's assertion that Quincy is divided on the question of opposition to the Pike County Road, but that we will continue to publish the Herald's articles for the sake of "policy." We consider the fact of unanimous opposition on the part of Quincy to the building of the Pike County Road, of less importance than the question of the justice of such opposition. The Herald's articles contain convincing proofs that Quincy, confessedly prompted by selfish motives, is guilty of rank injustice to the people of Pike county. Even the Whig does not deny the facts set forth in the Herald, bearing upon this point—the question of justice. Quincy influence and Quincy power are relied on to sustain unjust claims—but power founded on injustice is transient—even now it is gliding from Quincy. Let Illinois legislators in future beware how they provoke the growing power of Pike, assisted by the awakening interest of Morgan and that whole line of counties in Illinois through which the Great Western Railroad will pass.

Communities as well as individuals, can remember injuries.

Nor are we prepared to go to the whole length of refusing all credit to the assertions of the Herald, which show by implication that Quincy is beginning to open her eyes to a sense of the injustice of appealing to the Legislature for partial legislation.

A few days ago a man stopped at one of the hotels in St. Louis, and being very careful of his money, deposited \$1,000 in his boot; and being very absent minded, deposited the boots containing the money outside the door, to be blacked. In the morning he waked up and rushed into the bar room hatless and coatless, to inform the clerk that his money had been stolen from under his pillow. The clerk counted out to him \$1,000 which he had received from the honest boot black.

A man named Clay, with \$16,000 in his person, recently mysteriously disappeared from Cincinnati.

The Democrats of Quincy, confident of success, at the recent city election, had prepared a coffin to be carried in funeral procession, with the following inscription:

"John Wood—Bound for Hannibal."  
The Whig threatens to publish the name of the maker.

The Pittsburgh Journal states that the conductor of the Pennsylvania railroad, when near Greensburg, stopped the train and pushed a man off the platform, which caused him to roll and rupture a blood vessel—the man expired almost immediately.

The conductor's name is Keeler, and the only person assigned for the act, is, that the passenger had no money to pay his fare.—[Republican.]

From the Wagonette.  
HUSBANDS' RETREAT.  
I would most respectfully call the attention of the married men of this city and neighborhood to the fact that I have opened in this city on the corner of Bayne Alley and Block street, a house of entertainment under the above name, where, at all times, may be found the choicest Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., and an excellent bowling saloon on the premises, and plenty of good cards and dominoes. I intend, in short, to make it emphatically a Husbands' Retreat from the cares and trials of his family; from the endearments and tender sympathies of his wife, and from the sweet and musical prattle of babyhood. I wish it to be distinctly understood that no females are to be admitted—at least until they can fully appreciate the enjoyment that can be found in the exhilarating articles above named. Hoping that I shall receive a call from the Husbands and Fathers in the city, I remain

Your Humble Servant,  
G. W. HARDSCHADLE.

The contracts for the construction of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad through Alabama and Tennessee to Kentucky, have all been made, with the exception of a short distance in McNeiry and Obion counties.

CHARLESTON AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.—The Tusculum Alabamian of the 11th says:

The railroad is finished within six miles of Decatur, and will doubtless get through to that point in the course of another month. The passenger train runs now to Hillsboro, eight miles this side of Decatur.

The Memphis and Lagrange section of the road will doubtless be finished to Lagrange about the same time that our section reaches Decatur, leaving but little over a hundred miles of stage travel between Charleston and Memphis.

THE EAST TENNESSEE IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Chattanooga have finally so perfected their arrangements as to be in full operation. Their advantages for turning out work have no parallel in the Union. Owning extensive mines of ore and coal, and plenty of capital, they can fill any contract with promptness and on reasonable terms.—Cincinnati Railroad Record.

Col. Stewart, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, passed through this city on Saturday, on his way to Washington, on business connected with the road, and the selection of lands granted by the Government in aid of its construction.

Mr. Allen, President of the Pacific Road, leaves to-day for the same purpose, and with a view to financial arrangements for the construction of the South-western Branch, as well as the Missouri river line of the road.—[Republican.]

## On His Own Hook.

The "Wheel-barrow man" has a rival in the field—or, rather, on the road, a man named John D. Fales from Jo Daviess county in this State. His outfit consists of a hand cart drawn by himself, the wheels of which are above six feet in diameter, the body about six feet long, and weighing in all 123 lbs., and his provisions, clothing, &c., about 120 lbs.

This man with his cart and contents, weighing 243 lbs., expects, (so he says) to go through from Council Bluffs to California in 60 days, and we believe he will do it. He will be subject to none of the delays attendant upon regular companies—he will have no horses to look after—no teams stampeded; all he has to do is to go ahead; and if Mr. Fales fails in his undertaking we shall be disappointed.

[Oquawka Spectator.]

**PUBLIC SALE!**  
**Wagons, Horses, Oxen,**  
Carts, Wheel-Barrows,  
PLANK ROAD STOCKS, &c., &c.

WILL POSITIVELY be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on

Saturday, the 7th of May,

In front of Webb & Kunkel's Livery Stable, in Hannibal, 50 shares (\$25 each,) of stock in the Hannibal and New London Plank Road and Bridge Co.; 60 shares (\$50 each,) of stock in the Pittsfield and Florence Plank Road Co., Ill.; 5 wagons, 10 horses, 4 carts, 4 pairs of oxen, with chains, yokes, &c.; 1 large truck for hauling saw logs, 30 wheel-barrowes, 4 large cooking stoves; a lot of picks, mattocks, shovels, &c., and a lot of beds, blankets, coverlets, crockery ware, &c., &c.

J. W. BRADY,  
Agent of Geo. Harrison.  
Hannibal, April 26, 1853.

From the St. Louis News.  
Atchison's Silly Speech—His Course on the Nebraska Question—Narrow Views.

We give to-day, according to promise, a portion of the debate that occurred in the U. S. Senate on the night of the 3d of March last, on the bill providing for the organization of Nebraska Territory. The bill had passed the House of Representatives, and a majority of the Senate, as asserted by Mr. Atchison, and Senator Douglas, the Chairman of the Territorial Committee, were in favor of its passage in that body.

The motion was to take up the bill. Once up, a vote could have been had on the bill without consumption of time. On a motion to take it up, it is not in order to discuss the merits of a bill. Yet it will be seen that Senator Atchison, now Vice President of the United States, took the floor, and in direct violation of the rules of the Senate, over which he presided, opened a discussion on the merits of the bill, which led to a long debate, and in the end sealed the fate of the bill. We give but a small portion of the debate that occurred. To get clear of the prolix debate at the eleventh hour of the session, the Senate finally voted to lay the motion to take up, on the table.

The speech of Mr. Atchison, the Missouri (1) Senator, is remarkable. He confesses that he had opposed taking up the measure earlier in the session; when he must have known that it would be utterly impossible to mature and pass so important a bill, late in the session. And when he did move to take it up, what time was it? At the break of day on the 4th of March, and within "five or six hours," according to Senator Bell, of the close of the session! At this untimely hour, Mr. Atchison's seeming zeal for Nebraska broke out.

But the speech of Mr. Atchison—who ever saw a greater literary or logical or political curiosity! See the pompous repetition of nothingness all through it. For instance, of the Compromises: "They are both irremediable.—There is no remedy for them." Then, as to the logic: Mr. Atchison alleges that he had opposed the organization of Nebraska because he feared that the slavery restriction of the Missouri Compromise would not be repealed, and consequently that slaves could not be taken to Nebraska. And thereupon Mr. Atchison indignantly exclaims:

"Now, sir, I am free to admit, at this moment, at this hour, and for all time to come, I should oppose the organization or the settlement of that Territory, unless my constituents, and the constituents of the whole South, of the slave States of the Union, could go into it upon the same footing, with equal rights and equal privileges, carrying that species of property with them as other people of this Union."

But in the next breath, Mr. Atchison admits that the Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed! And yet he urges, or pretends to urge, the organization of the Nebraska Territory, without one word for "my constituents and the constituents of the whole South," who cannot take their niggers to Nebraska! What has become of the magniloquent avowal of Senator Atchison's determination—"At this moment, at this hour, and for all time to come?"

Mr. Atchison is against Nebraska, with the Slavery restriction, "for all time to come." But as the restriction cannot be repealed, he is for Nebraska immediately!

But this nonsense of Mr. Atchison, was all thrown out as signals to the "extreme South," what string to pull on. The Southern Senators rallied at the hint, and Bell, Rusak, Houston, Borland, and Adams of Mississippi, all went dead against Nebraska, and made speeches and motions against it. Atchison's speech, pretending to be for Nebraska, only put arguments into their mouths against the bill; and such all the circumstances incline us to believe, was Atchison's intention.

The statesmanship of Atchison's speech cannot fail to elicit observation and remark. The organization of a new Territory—the initiative for a new State of the American Union—a new star for the galaxy of the Republic—he was inclined to oppose, because it would interfere with the business of a few of his constituents who live on the frontier, and raise "food for mules, and for oxen!" That is a reason for limiting the "area of freedom," worthy of Missouri's Vice President of the United States!

But enough of this peurile Senatorial effort. We think it is clear that Senator Atchison, of Missouri, has defeated the organization of Nebraska—that goodly territory lying west of Missouri—the organization of which, on account of its mild climate, its fertile lands, its accessibility from all parts of the Union, and its position on the high road to the Pacific, would have at once created a State of great magnitude, population and power, attracting inhabitants and wealth from all parts of the world, to L., in all time to come, patrons and customers of Missouri.

The fixed, palpable fact of the whole exhibition, of himself, by Mr. Atchison, in this

speech is this, that he had, for strong reasons been unalterably opposed to Nebraska during the early part of the session. And without the removal of one solitary objection, (as he admits in his speech,) he is found about daybreak, on the last day of the session, pretending to change ground in favor of Nebraska, to save his standing in the west.

The bearing of his course of policy on the prospects of Missouri schemes of a railroad to the Pacific cannot but be dangerous if not disastrous.

## THE NEW MAINE LAW.

The chief object of the new law is, as the committee intimate, to add facilities of enforcement to the enactment of the original law, rather than to add to its intensity.

Still it has been made more efficient, and at the same time features of doubtful constitutionality have been removed.

It allows farmers to manufacture and sell cider in certain quantities, but furnishes no facilities for its sale in the grog shop. It has abolished the double penalties to which the appellant to the Supreme Court was liable, and allows the same rights as in other cases of appeal. Instead of voters and residents of town, it provides that "three persons who are competent to be witnesses in civil suits, residents within the county," may enter complaints. Whenever an unlawful sale is alleged, and a delivery proved, it shall not be necessary to prove a payment, but such delivery shall be sufficient evidence of sale. Dwelling houses may be searched, under certain restrictions, but the finding of liquors upon search shall not of itself be evidence that they are kept or deposited for illegal sale; and a severe penalty is prescribed for false testimony in the statement required before such searches;—thus, this provision is very securely guarded against abuse. The provision with regard to persons arrested and imprisoned for intoxication &c., will operate practically the same as the provision in the Vermont law, that such persons may be discharged upon testifying where they got their liquor. The duty of agents is more clearly defined, and this provision will be less likely to be abused.

Other points of change might be noticed, but we have not room this week. We like the law, and think it will shorten the life of the rum traffic in Maine by many years. It takes effect on the first day of June.

Let our friends in other States take courage. Maine takes no steps backwards.

A VICTORY.—The citizens of Knox county, Tennessee, have voted to subscribe \$100,000 of stock to the Knoxville and Danville Railroad, and a like sum to the Rabun Gap Railroad.—This added to the \$50,000 previously voted, make a total of \$250,000 subscribed by the enterprising citizens of that section for Railroad purposes.

## Convincing Argument.

Four fellows perfectly tight staggered up to the polls yesterday, and voted against license! They said they wanted to put down coffee houses for their own salvation.

The above, which we clip from the Evansville Journal, needs not a word of comment!—[Oquawka Spec.]

MURDER.—A brutal murder was committed by some unknown fiends in human shape, on the person of a Mr. Bauspach, on Thursday night last, about two or three miles below the city. The body of the deceased, we understand, was found next day in the river, in an eddy. It was supposed he had money by him, but the miscreants, we learn, made a poor haul. Suspicion rests upon certain persons for committing the deed. They are said to be from St. Louis.—[St. Joseph Gazette.]

The river is still rising. It rose more than an inch last night.

The Quincy Court House is to be enlarged at an expense of \$5,000.

## Notice.

THE firm of Curtis, Lockwood & Coleman, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Our business will continue under the name of Curtis & Lockwood, who will pay all demands against the late firm, and Receipt for all moneys due the same.

April 25, 1853.  
A. CURTIS,  
E. A. LOCKWOOD,  
MONROE COLEMAN.  
Thankful for past favors, and in want of more, we would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen, to our new stock of  
Dry Goods and Groceries,  
Which we pledge ourselves to sell on fair terms and reasonable prices.  
Respectfully Yours,  
(opposite 2nd St.) CURTIS & LOCKWOOD.